

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII, NO. 5278

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

ASTHMA CURE FREE.

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.

Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler.

Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.

New York, Jan. 3, 1901

DR. TAIT BROS' MEDICINE CO., Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether.

Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAIT BROS' MEDICINE CO. Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

Feb. 5, 1901.

DR. TAIT BROS' MEDICINE CO. Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street.

S. RAHAEL.

67 East 129th st., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAIT BROS' MEDICINE CO 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

Sold by All Druggists.

IT'S DRY IN DOVER.

Shutters Up At The Shot Up Saloons.

"If You Want A Drink Here, Go To Rochester," Displayed.

Rochester Will Also Be Hit By The Temperance Laws.

Dover, Jan. 15.—Displayed in the window of a vacant store in this city today is the following sign: "If you want a drink here, you'll have to go to Rochester." It was a humorous acknowledgment of the fact that the saloon keepers of Dover have recognized the seriousness of the situation created by the recent orders that all retail liquor establishments shall be closed by noon today, and an inspection of the 112 places which have been selling liquor during the past year disclosed the fact, at noon, that they were closed—their curtains were down and their doors locked. There was no demonstration attending the event beyond the gathering of a curious crowd during the forenoon to watch the many wagons carting away kegs and barrels of liquors. Every one was good natured. The owners of the stores, in many instances, were engaged in remodeling them to serve as lunch rooms and restaurants. Marshal Fogarty had personal charge of the work of closing up the saloons. County Solicitor Scott served notices today on the officials of all towns in this county that similar action will be expected of them. In fact, no liquor could be obtained in the county today except at Rochester, and Mayor Bradley of that city, who was in Dover today consulting Mr. Scott, will probably issue orders to the saloon keepers in his city to close.

WORK OF BOER SPIES.

They Are Believed To Have Blown Up A British Muleship In The Gulf of Mexico.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 15.—The belief that prevails in shipping circles here that a British transport, laden with American mules, and bound for South Africa, has been intercepted and blown up by Boer spies in the Gulf of Mexico, and has foundered. A schooner arriving on the lower coast reports hundreds of dead mules floating for a distance of thirty miles. The news has greatly stirred shippers here, who fear that further desperate attempts will be made to stop the export of mules to Cape Town. The more conservative element, however, attribute the floating carcasses to a disaster to one of the British vessels during the storms that have been raging near the coast this week.

PENSIONERS LOSE THEIR HEADS.

Manhattan Railway Cuts Off All Old Employees Who Hold Easy Berths.

New York, Jan. 15.—Every "pensioner" has been cut from the pay roll of the Manhattan Railway company. Men who were disabled while in the discharge of their duties, and who have held easy berths, have been told to look for other occupation. The company offers no explanation of its action.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—Erie, Pa., reports that a disastrous conflagration broke out at nine o'clock tonight at Edinboro, sixteen miles from that city, and that at ten o'clock it was reported as sweeping away many of the business houses and residences in its path.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 15.—An explosion of gas occurred today at the Maple Hill colliery near Gilberton. Two miners are missing and are probably dead, and two others were injured.

MADE MONEY AT COCK FIGHT.

Sports Gather Near Triangular State Line, Pass Over \$1,200 In Bets and 10 Winners Celebrate.

Webster, Mass., Jan. 15.—A main between birds from parties in Blackstone and Hartford was pulled off just over the state line early this morning, and a couple hundred sports from Worcester, Boston, Providence, Hartford, Blackstone and other places were present. The battle was the biggest event of its kind that has occurred here. Nearly \$1,200 changed hands as a result. The affair was well arranged. The late trains last night dropped half the visiting sports in Webster, while the remaining crowd and birds went through to Quinebaug, Ct. where busses awaited to convey them to the scene. Blackstone had the better of the main from start to finish, and won six out of eight battles. The sport lasted four hours. Blackstone took the first battle, and a well-known Boston sporting man won a wager of \$200 to \$100 on the go. The town is crowded today with sporting men who were winners at the fight, and they are doing all they can to celebrate their victory. It is said that a Rhode Island state detective was at the pit and won seventy-five dollars. At the scene of the battle today there are dead birds galore.

INDIANA SHAKEN UP.

1,500 Quarts of Nitroglycerine Explodes in a Ravine, Injuring No One, But Felt Fifty Miles Away.

Marion, Ind., Jan. 15.—The northern section of the state was shaken about 1:30 o'clock this morning by the explosion of 1,500 quarts of nitroglycerine stored in two magazines owned by the St. Mary's Torpedo company and the Empire Glycerine company, in a ravine two miles and a half southeast of this city. Business blocks and dwelling houses shook and swayed as it rocked by an earthquake, and the entire city was aroused. A yawning hole in the bottom of the ravine was all that was left to tell the story. It is thought that the explosion was caused by a gas jet in one of the magazines setting fire to the buildings. So far as known no one was injured in the explosion. The nearest house was half a mile away. Telephone inquiries received here indicate that houses were shaken fifty miles away.

PRINCE HENRY'S RECEPTION.

Preparations Are Now Under Way For That Event.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary Long today called Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans into consultation respecting the coming visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Germany. The rear admiral has not yet been given such orders directing him to act as the representative of the navy at the reception, but that matter has been agreed upon, and Secretary Long today charged Admiral Evans with the preparation of a naval program for the reception. It is proposed, though orders have not yet been issued, that Major General Brooke, commander of the department of the east, will represent the U. S. army at the reception.

LOWELL FEELS EFFECTS.

Men From New Hampshire Come Over The State Line For Liquor and Require Attention.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 15.—Frank E. Callahan and John McLaughlin of Nashua were in the police court here for drunkenness this morning, and were fined two dollars each. Judge Hadley gave the young men a sharp lecture, and told them that the habit of Nashua youths coming to Lowell and getting intoxicated was bad for them and their future. In addition to this the police say the pressure of the authorities on liquor selling in Nashua is evidently being felt, for intoxicated men from that city frequently need attention from the Lowell officers and the electric cars are crowded with men who come here to get a drink. Numerous jugs and bottles, it is reported, are also seen on the cars going toward Nashua to supply "speak easies," etc.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

IN CONGRESS.

The House.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The house today passed the pension appropriation bill, which has been under discussion for three days and then adjourned until Saturday. The resolution proposed by the special committee on McKinley memorial exercises providing for an address by Secretary of State Hay in the hall of representatives February 27th was adopted.

The Senate.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A spirited discussion was precipitated in the senate today by some remarks submitted by Mr. Hale of Maine in respect to bills relating to the formation of a naval reserve, which he introduced. He took strong ground against the organization of a naval reserve. His comments being construed by some of the senators into a reflection upon the volunteer soldiers and land militia, one-half dozen senators were on their feet in an instant. He wished to disband the volunteers and the national guard of the various states and the debate took so wide a range that the senators went back in their references to the days of the Revolutionary war to find illustrations for their arguments. No business of special importance was transacted.

SHIPS FOR THE CORONATION.

It Now Seems Likely That Several More Vessels Will Be Sent To Join The European Squadron.

Washington, Jan. 15.—An increase in the European squadron is under consideration at the navy department in connection with the plans for American representation at King Edward's coronation. The battleship Illinois will be the flagship of the squadron, which will be commanded by Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, and it is not likely that any of the naval vessels now in the Mediterranean, the cruisers Chicago and Albany and the gunboat Nashville, will be withdrawn. To this force is to be added one or perhaps more vessels. It appears to be certain that the battleship Kearsarge, or the cruiser Olympia will go, and there is a likelihood that one of the other vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will be selected, either the battleship Alabama or the battleship Massachusetts.

WILL REBUILD.

A New Block Will Occupy The Site Of The Burned Structure.

Manchester, Jan. 15.—Last night's fire is likely to cause a postponement for some weeks of the January term of superior court sitting in Manchester, for the reason that lawyers lost all of their data upon which to base their procedure in court. Tomorrow the bar of the city and court will confer on the matter of an adjournment. Many people from surrounding cities and towns came in on the morning trains today to see the ruins. There are many safes in the ruins, and with one exception, no attempts have been made to open them until cooled off. The exception was the big vault of the Second National bank. The combination worked easily, and when the vault was opened the books, papers and money were found intact. The total loss is now scaled down to \$450,000, and the insurance is said to be ample. Today the lessees of the block notified the tenants that they proposed to rebuild at once and would submit plans.

TO SAVE GRANITE STATE FORESTS.

Concord, Jan. 15.—The annual meeting of the society for the protection of New Hampshire forests will be held at the office of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, state library building, Concord, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 11:30 a. m.

A REAR ADMIRAL TO COMMAND.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary Long has about decided to again place a rear admiral in command of the South Atlantic station. The secretary contemplates making the Iowa the flagship of the station. No selection of a commander has yet been made.

SCHWAB DENIES THE STORY.

Visited Monte Carlo, But Did Not Sensational Gambling. Cablegrams Which Inspired His Reply.

New York, Jan. 15.—From Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, the following dispatch was received today: "Nice, Jan. 11. I have today learned of the sensational statements regarding gambling at Monte Carlo. I have been on an automobiling trip through the south of France with a party of friends. I did visit the Casino at Monte Carlo, but the statements of sensational gambling are false. (Signed) SCHWAB." From a source which is absolutely reliable it is learned that there has been much discussion among officers and stockholders of the United States Steel corporation with regard to the sensational reports from Monte Carlo. J. Pierpont Morgan denies that he personally sent any word to Mr. Schwab. George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. sent the message. Mr. Schwab owes his advancement in a large measure to Andrew Carnegie, and the latter is credited with inspiring a message sent this morning to Mr. Schwab by James Gailley, prominent in the steel corporation, similar to that sent by Mr. Perkins, and mentioning that Mr. Carnegie had suggested a prompt and expensive denial.

HIS AGE TELLING ON THE POPE.

Rome Correspondent Says He Simply Dozes The Hours Away and Death Is Liable At Any Time.

London, Jan. 15.—In its issue today, Vanity Fair prints the following from its special correspondent at Rome: "The death of the pope may be expected at any day, as his holiness can only be said to be just alive. He takes little nourishment, and is generally half unconscious. He suffers no pain and simply dozes the hours away without comprehension of what is going on around him."

NO REVOLT IN CUBA.

To the Editor of the Herald.—A statement made by Dr. F. O. Young at Lexington, Ky., as follows: "You will see insurrection in the island of Cuba before a year has passed," has been going the rounds of the press. It was of such a surprising and alarming character that I sent a copy to Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of the island, who replies as follows: Headquarters Military Governor, Island of Cuba, Havana.

Dec. 30, 1901.

Walter J. Ballard, Esq., Schenectady, N. Y. My dear Mr. Ballard.—Your letter of December 24 just received. You can be quite sure that there is no probability of any trouble in Cuba, and no thought of any such thing as an uprising or revolt. In fact, the political situation here has been productive of very little excitement. The people as a class are interested in obtaining a reduction on sugar and tobacco and establishing closer trade relations with the United States. This question, with that of electing the president, are the two dominant ideas at the present time. There is no reason for invested capital to have any anxiety concerning the future conditions in the island. The Cuban people have conducted themselves with great moderation and self control during the period of reconstruction, and there has been nothing to indicate that there will be violence or disorder in the future. The elections will be conducted with absolute impartiality. All electoral boards have been chosen by the representatives of the people, elected at a popular election, and none with the intervention of the American authorities. Yours very truly, LEONARD WOOD.

Kindly give publication to this explicit denial from the highest authority in the island.

It is eminently unfair that the responsible, delicate and burdensome tasks of General Wood and his associates should be made harder by the people whose engagements toward Cuba they are so ably trying to fulfill. Very truly yours, WALTER J. BALLARD. Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 13.

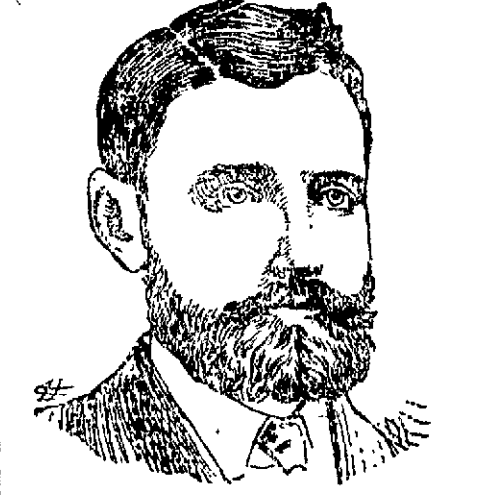
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secure National Popularity in Less than one Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that today it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.



To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but every one familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this new catarrh cure certainly possesses it in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics. They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitter, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pockets and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much that they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urge me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on causes and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

MARKS SITE OF WEBSTER'S HOME.

Franklin, Jan. 15.—A rock weighing over 6,000 pounds has been placed in position at the New Hampshire orphan's home to mark the site of the house in which Daniel Webster lived. The Franklin woman's club will have a bronze tablet properly engraved and placed on the rock.

GRANITE STATE EXHIBITION.

Concord, Jan. 15.—The prohibition state committee has voted to call the state convention in this city on Wednesday, March 12.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Forecast for New England: Cloudy Thursday, snow in southern portions; Friday, generally fair and slightly colder, fresh southwest to westerly winds.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

LOVE IN SKY FARM.

There is apparently nothing but live in Kidder's new country play, Sky Farm, from its beginning until its end. Cupid leads several couples a merry dance through four acts, strewing the way with laughter and tears, with grief and joy. The glad qualities predominate, however, and the general tone and tendency of the play are humorous. There is an elusive wit in it loaded with all sorts of possibilities of mischief, and a marriage certificate that now and again comes near to falling into the wrong hands; but these are minor factors; the love affairs of three charming girls and as many handsome and worthy young men are the sources of interest. The play has been the delight of Bostonians at the Boston museum for nearly four months of the present season under the direction of Charles Frohman. It is to come here to Music hall next Wednesday evening before being taken to New York by Mr. Frohman for an indefinite run.

THE EXPLORERS.

The latest musical oddity, The Explorers, promises to introduce to "stage land" two young authors heretofore unknown. Mr. Lewis comes almost without introduction. His life has been spent in Manchester, where he teaches the piano and organ. Composition has been largely a matter of amusement for him although his schooling has been so thorough that he takes it up in a most unusual businesslike way, and with what promises to be a mine of melody yet to be developed. Bert Leston Taylor is of unusual prominence, and who, from all accounts has actually succeeded in being unconventional in a field that has been made almost barren through unconventionality.

MILDRED HOLLAND'S NEW DRAMA.

Mildred Holland is now having daily rehearsals of her new romantic drama, The Lily and the Prince, written by Carina Jordan, which will be produced in Buffalo the coming spring. Her role will be that of a young Italian girl, and calls for high comedy as well as a wide range of emotional work. The scene is laid at Florence, in sunny Italy, the land of brightness and romance. Miss Holland is very much pleased with the new play and hopes to duplicate the success she made as "Aria" in The Power Behind the Throne.

BEN HUR'S IMPROVEMENT.

To those who saw Ben Hur at the Colonial theatre in Boston last year it would seem almost incredible that any improvement in the production could be made, but such is the fact especially in the realism of the chariot race. The race is now presented with three chariots and twelve horses instead of with two cars and eight horses, greatly adding to the startling realism of this incident. The chariots are now driven by Ben Hur, Messala and the Byzantine. These twelve horses running at a breakneck pace in a contest for supremacy in speed is a marvelous actuality.

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

The Park theatre, Boston, seems to have found a success at last in Morocco Bound.

Phillips Exeter students are to give a minstrel show under the direction of Registrar of Probate George F. Richards of Rockingham county.

Lewis Morrison plays the Grand Opera house, Boston, next week, will his production of Faust which was given here on Tuesday evening.

R. A. Barnett's latest musical comedy, which is to be produced for the first time in Boston by the cadets of that city, is to be called The Show Girl.

Laura Burt, who has been in a New York hospital for the past six weeks is slowly recovering her health, and may appear again on the stage next week.

Peter F. Daly has made a joke. Since he has gone into continuous convalescence he says he has dropped the Peter F. and may be known as Twice Daily.

It is stated that in the Island of Heligoland, where Richard Mansfield was born, no person under sixteen years of age is permitted to enter a theatre.

William Collier won't appear in Harry Blossom and Clay Greene's Checkers after all. Mr. Collier says the piece is not to his liking in its present shape.

When Mary Irwin retires from the stage next season, it is stated that Florence Reed, daughter of the late

Roland Reed, will star in the Irwin repertoire.

Deputy Sheriffs got after Walter Jones in Boston for an old indebtedness, and pleading a sore throat as an excuse, the comedian immediately left for Chicago.

Stella Hammerstein, daughter of Oscar Hammerstein, the New York manager, made her debut on the stage last Tuesday night in Frohman's Frocks and Frills.

Paul Kester's new play Mademoiselle Mars will be produced in London by Mrs. Langtry two weeks from tonight. The piece will have an elaborate presentation.

William H. West, the well known minstrel, is suffering from smother's cancer, and although his present condition is not critical, it is feared that he cannot recover.

Sah Toy ran for 800 consecutive performances at Daly's theatre in London and was then only taken off because an extension of time could not be secured for it.

E. D. Stair will put forward George Sidney as a star next season in a musical comedy. Mr. Sidney has been a big success with Ward and Vokes in Hebrew imitations.

Charles Frohman says that he intends to have a French theatre in New York city, and hopes to have the aid of M. Coquelin in the idea and perhaps in the management.

A New York report says that John W. Dunne has been offered \$15,000 by Fisher & Ryle as a compromise in his suit against the latter for a portion of the profits of Florodora.

CROP RESULTS.

Some Striking Figures of the 1901 Harvest in the United States.

It has been the practice of the statisticians of the department of agriculture for many years to take the agricultural reports of the decennial census as a new statistical starting point. In the expectation that the agricultural statistics of the twelfth census will shortly become available for purposes of comparison and verification the statisticians has not issued any quantitative estimates of the crops of 1901. It is manifest, however, that the production of corn for 1901 was the smallest since 1894, and the smallest with that exception since 1881.

The potato crop was the smallest since 1890, and there have been only two smaller for twenty years.

The crop of oats was much below the average. It was the smallest yield since 1893.

The barley crop was above the average, having been exceeded only twice in eight years.

The rye crop was about the same as in the past two years. The number of farm animals are more difficult to estimate than are the products of the soil. I have not even made a preliminary estimate of them this year.

The probable cotton production of the United States in 1901-2 will be 9, 674,000 bales. The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 26,502,250 acres, a reduction of 730,216 acres, or 2.6 percent from the acreage planted. The total production of lint cotton is estimated at 4,629,554,000 pounds, an average of 168 pounds per acre picked or to be picked. No official estimate of the wheat crop of 1901 has been made, but enough is known to justify the statement that it is one of the two largest crops in the history of the country.

The importance to the American farmer and to the country in general of trustworthy information concerning the crops of competing countries, and especially that of wheat, needs no demonstration. Regulate the extent of the wheat acreage of the United States as we will, improve the facilities for the transportation of grain as we may, the price of this product must inevitably continue to depend largely upon the production of other countries, the contribution of the United States to the wheat production of the world having rarely reached and but once exceeded twenty-five percent of the whole.

While the cultivation of friendly relations with the statistical offices of foreign governments has secured for the department during the past two years facilities for reporting crop conditions abroad superior to those which the department has had at any previous time in its history, the need has been felt of a still more prompt transmission to the department of authoritative information relative to the condition and prospects of such crops as enter into competition with those of the United States in the world's markets.

Negotiations with the governments of various important grain-producing countries of Europe, and also with that of the Dominion of Canada, looking to a telegraphic exchange of crop reports similar to that already in operation between the United States and Hungary have been entered upon, and these negotiations have reached a stage at which it can be stated that during the growing season of 1902, the American farmer will be placed

in as prompt possession of reliable statistics concerning the principal grain crops of foreign countries as he is of those of the United States.

THESE WILL OCCUR.

By Earle.
Some funny things will happen, just as sure as you are born.
When they try to close the bar rooms up again;
For the sun will in the evening rise and set in early morn;
When they try to close the bar rooms up again.
The river will flow up hill and fish will fly in air.
And women will not turn to see what other women wear.
And the navy yard in Kittery will be opened with a prayer.
When they try to close the bar rooms up again.

A sub-railway beneath the streets of Portsmouth will be run.
When they try to close the bar rooms up again;
And coal will weigh exactly twenty hundred to the ton.
When they try to close the bar rooms up again.
Jim Francis at the next firemen's ball will not try to dance.
And girls at their reflections in show windows will not glance.
And they tell me that old Dave Green will wear Knickerbocker pants.
When they try to close the bar rooms up again.

Capt. Lindsay will teach a bible class in Sunday school.
When they try to close the bar rooms up again.
Bob Ditch and the kitchen force will observe the Golden Rule.
When they try to close the bar rooms up again.
The trumpet notes of Gabriel will around the barracks sound.
And all the dead for judgment will rise out of the ground.
And Van Parker with the angels, up in heaven, will be found.
When they try to close the bar rooms up again.
Kittery, Me., Jan. 15, 1902.

MANCHESTER.

The most hospital increased its expenses by \$1200 during the past year and its total receipts were \$9,731.16. The number of patients admitted during the year was 197. James F. Bahlwin has been elected clerk. Arthur M. Heard treasurer. Charles H. Manning auditor.

The musical comedy, King Jolly, received a second rendition at the opera house last evening. The efforts of the artists were even more pleasing than on the opening night.

David F. Smith and Miss Annie M. Frain have been joined in marriage by Bishop Bradley. The wedding was attended by several guests from Loyell, Tilton and other outside towns.

The funeral of Mrs. Charles H. C. Foss took place yesterday at her home on 747 Summer street, and was largely attended. Among the numerous floral tributes was a memento from the Women's Relief Corps. The pall bearers were John F. Woodbury, A. J. Knights, S. S. Piper and David O. Fernald. The services were conducted by Rev. A. E. Bartlett. The relief corps of Louis Bell post attended in a body.

The remains of Martin Klemke, a former resident were brought here yesterday from Methuen, Mass., and cared for at the Valley cemetery. A large delegation accompanied the body from Methuen, and a service of prayer was conducted by Rev. Mr. Bailey of that city.

The burial rites of the American Mechanics, Councilor Rueben Cutts, supplemented the services conducted by Rev. Samuel McLaughlin of St. Paul's Methodist church, and Edgar W. Emerson, Spiritualist, at the burial of Roger H. Vose today. The honorary pall bearers were George Holbrook, Clarence Sanborn, E. Farrington and Frank Clark. The carriers E. B. Dunbar, Charles Ladieu, Frank Roby and Frank T. E. Richardson.

NOVEL USE FOR OLD MAGAZINES.

A new way of saving the special magazine articles in which she is interested has been found by a woman who considers it a waste of money to have such periodicals bound. When the other members of the family have finished reading the magazine, she removes the wire or cord that holds the leaves together and takes out the articles she wishes to preserve. These are then sorted into envelopes marked "history," "verse," "fiction," etc. When she has collected enough articles to form a thousand page book on any subject, she numbers the pages, after which an index and sends the book to be bound. In this way she has collected several volumes on subjects of special interest.

Arrived Jan. 15.—Steamer Charles F. Mayer, from Baltimore with 1500 tons of coal for J. A. and A. W. Walker.

DOVER.

Mrs. Ann Sophia Ham, wife of J. S. F. Ham, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at her home on Belknap street, after an illness of several months. She was seventy-two years old. She was highly esteemed and a member of the Methodist church. She is survived by her husband. The funeral will be held at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

In the police court yesterday morning George Leigh, who pleaded not guilty several months ago to a second offence charge of keeping malt liquor for sale, reversed his plea and paid a fine of \$30 and costs of \$10.76.

MR. WALKER TO BUILD.

With the coming spring a three story block will be erected by J. A. Walker of Portsmouth on the site now occupied by the eviscerated building, formerly owned by Mrs. Northend (in Newburyport) and which was in process of reconstruction at the time of her death. There will be stores on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and a hall on the top floor. It is understood that the American Express company is negotiating for one of the stores.—Newburyport Herald.

CHRIST CHURCH.

On Sunday next, it being the second Sunday after Epiphany and missionary day, there will be a service by the Sunday school at 2:30, with a mission service at three o'clock, to which all are invited. There will also be service for intercession for the parochial mission in February, and last evening at 7:30 there was a practice of mission hymns for that service.

A DOMESTIC MUDDLE.

Too Many Complications For the Lawyer to Unravel.

A lawyer received a new client the other day—a big man named Prazier, who wanted to sue to recover £500 advanced on a note and not repaid. "Who is the debtor?" asked the lawyer. "Well, she's a relation of mine." "How nearly related?" "Very nearly."

"But, my dear sir," persisted the lawyer, "you must be more explicit." "Well, she may be my mother-in-law."

"May be? Then you are likely to marry her daughter?" "I've already married the daughter."

"Oh, then, of course, the defendant is your mother-in-law?"

"I guess you better hear the whole story," said the man named Prazier. He heaved a weary sigh and then went on:

"You see, a year ago we lived together—my son Bill and I. Across the way lived the Widow Foster and her daughter Mary. Well, she married Mary's cause she was good looking. My son Bill married the widow because she had more money. Now, perhaps you can tell me whether the old lady is my mother-in-law or my daughter-in-law."

But the lawyer couldn't, at least not just then. The problem had struck him all in a heap. He looked with eyes, and his brain was reeling.

"Perhaps when you've settled that question, you'll undertake my suit," Prazier added. "The old lady borrows the money fair and square, and she can pay it back, but she won't, and I've got to sue."

"I don't think I'll take your case," faltered the lawyer. "The case—it—presents too many complications."

"By the way," said Prazier disappointedly as he took up his hat and prepared to go. "Since the double wedding a child has been born to each couple. Can you tell me what relation the two children are to each other?"

But the lawyer couldn't.—London Times.

To Keep a Coal Fire Over Night.

Anthracite coal, being nearly a solid carbon, the fire may be arranged to "keep" over night. To accomplish this lift the lid on the top of the stove or open the upper surface of the coal, chill it and prevent rapid burning. As this is imperfect combustion great care must be taken to have the chimney flue open that the products of combustion may not come out into the room. Carbon monoxide, the product of imperfect combustion, is a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas. Being an accumulative poison, it is still more dangerous. As hard coal contains a little sulphur when the drafts are imperfect the odor of the sulphur is noticed, which is like the sound of an alarm bell, for carbon monoxide is found in its company.

—Mrs. S. T. Horner in Ladies' Home Journal.

Depends on the Woman.

"She's going to marry him, I guess," suggested the wise gossip as the couple went by.

"The doesn't expect it," returned the casual acquaintance.

"Oh, that's quite immaterial so long as she does," answered the wise gossip.—Chicago Post.

The Key of Death.

The "key of death" is apparently a large key which is shown among the weapons at the arsenal at Venice. It was invented by Thibault, who, disappointed in love, designed this instrument for the destruction of his rival. The key is so constructed that the handle may be turned around, revealing a small spring, which being pressed a very fine needle is driven with considerable force from the other end. This needle is so very fine that the flesh closes over the wound immediately, leaving no mark, but the death of the victim is almost instantaneous.

Rose Violette.

A WOMAN CORONER.

She Is Dr. Ella E. Summers of Franklin County, Neb.

Dr. Ella E. Summers, 26 years old, a graduate of an Omaha medical college, has just been appointed coroner of Franklin county, Neb. She is probably the only woman coroner in the United States.

The appointment was made by the county court as the result of petitions circulated and signed by her friends.



DR. ELLA E. SUMMERS.

Dr. Ella, as she is called, succeeded her uncle, who died in March. For the last three years she has helped her uncle in his undertaking business.

Her first week she had a case that looked like murder, and the sheriff swore out a warrant for a prominent citizen, but Dr. Ella urged him to withhold it and not to be too hasty. She carefully searched the dead man's room and there found his last statement, in which he said he killed himself on account of disease. Dr. Ella is very popular.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Athletics Versus Domestic Science.

The critics who disapprove of the athletic young woman on the same that too much attention to athletic games is prejudicial to the acquirement and practice of domestic art will probably be dated over the news from England that in a message and means competition conducted by an English journal the papers were so poor that no competitor was deemed worthy of winning even the second prize. Something of the same kind is said to have occurred awhile ago at a military camp near a seaside resort.

The young woman carried off high honors in tennis, cycling, golf and other sports and spent much time at these games. The men were preparing for a military examination, and it was suggested that the young woman submit to a test regarding their knowledge of household lore. Not one passed successfully. Two of the questions were: "Why does the smoke go up the chimney?" and "What is the difference in the process of boiling and baking?" And the competitors declared that it was fair.

Keep Your Children Busy.

Keep your children busy if you would have them happy. When the occupation is some daily labor which has been wisely allotted, see that it is accomplished as well as it is possible for the child to accomplish it under existing circumstances. But, whether it be in work or play, let him understand that no matter how well he may have done today, and do not be chary of your praise—he has within himself that which will make it possible for him to do still better tomorrow. This is the aim, instead of discouraging, will on courage by inciting the child toward ever better work and will early implant that spirit of divine discontent which allows of no absolute satisfaction in that which has been accomplished until the achievement reaches perfection. This is the discontent which Emerson preaches, and which is holy if doubt is not allowed to creep in to mar the aspiration.—Gerrude O'Keefe Gaskell in Woman's Home Companion.

Belles of the Kongo.

The postal authorities at Brussels have lately noticed that the mail bags dispatched to the Kongo were not being duly returned, and after a lot of trouble they discovered the reason. It appears that the colored postmen in the Kongo Free State make presents of the mail bags to their wives or fiancées. These ladies simply cut out the bottom, and by drawing what is left over their heads, and with the assistance of a piece of string, they have an ultra modern ready made costume. The fact that the sacks are furnished with an enormous black seal bearing the legend "Brussels Center" does not disconnect them in the least.—Stockholm Svenska Dagblad.

"Made" Feathers a Hoax.

The women's club of Northboro, Mass., appointed a meeting in behalf of the birds just before the time of Easter bonnet shopping. The president, Miss Edith Barnes, made an earnest plea for bird protection and especially urged the women not to be enticed into wearing bird plumage under the delusion that the feathers were "made." Every woman should investigate for herself, she said, and the safe plan was to refuse feather wearing of any sort.

A Prize For Scavents.

At Guilford, England, the quaint custom of throwing dice for the "milk's money" was observed recently. A sum was invested by a mayor of the borough in the seventeenth century, from which \$30 is given annually to a very old girl for good repute who has been in the same service for over two years. There were two applicants. The prize was won by Martha Shilinger, who threw seven. The same dicebox has been used for 60 years.—London Telegraph.

A Child's View.

A little boy wrote very early in the morning, as little boys will. As the time to vote was approaching and as the little boy was much interested in the presidential election, he began an earnest conversation with his mother, who was his dictionary, his Bible and all his unstudied textbooks.

"What man will you vote for, mamma?" he asked.

"I can't vote, Paul," replied his mother.

"Why can't you vote?"

"Because I am only a woman, and the men won't allow the women to vote."

The little boy was very wide awake and very ably. Although there was nothing in his mind nobler than a man, he purposed to do some pretty bad things in general to men. After awhile he said:

"Tell me some of the reasons why women can't vote, mamma."

"There aren't any good reasons," said mamma.

"Well, tell me some of the bad reasons," he persisted.

Here the conversation ended. I fancy the mother concluded the child's mind was too free from prejudice for any reasons, good or bad, to appear to him logical.—Woman's Journal.

The Fashionable Fan.

The newest fan is a revival of the old time Watteau model and is very small. The designs painted on satin, silk, gauze and lace are the more expensive, but even those on the cheaper fans are often exquisite. The fan has the scene with the figures and flower gardens, green trees and United States painted on its face and the clouds, trees and greenward reproduced on the back, only omitting the figure and flower beds.

Then there is another model—a tiny Watteau medallion set in the midst of most exquisite sprays of mignonette, clusters of violets, with here and there a dainty colored butterfly or a bespangled bird.

An empire fan in one of the shops was of black, red, white or dark green gauze, with lace figures and designs over it, outlined with tiny spangles which caught the reflection of the lights and threw out fire-dazzling rays as the fan was waved to and fro.

Most costly of all are the wedding affairs of London with a plain medallion in the center, upon which is exquisitely painted a Watteau scene.

The Sewing Apron Again.

The sewing apron is not new, but it is undergoing a decided revival just at present.

It is made of any strong material, and unlike the chafing dish apron, it is made straight and plain and gathered into a plain, narrow band.

The apron itself is cut long enough to reach almost to the hem of the gown. Then it is turned up straight across just about level with the knees, as though for a very deep hem, from which to turn four or five deep, rather narrow pockets instead of one.

These pockets are for scissors, thread, patterns, cuttings, and so on. All the varied impedimenta and paraphernalia of either hand or machine sewing are thus kept handily about one.

The sewing apron may be trimmed in a variety of ways, but is usually left plain, its object being use rather than beauty.

A Progressive Club.

The Portmuth Musical club of Cleveland, which will be the hostess of the first week in May of the National Federation of Musical Clubs at its second biennial musical festival, is one of the most flourishing clubs of its kind in the country. The total list of associate and active members is close upon 700, making the club one of the largest musical clubs in the United States. From the first its promoters have worked for a high standard, and to become an active member it is necessary to pass a difficult and exacting examination. Six years ago the club brought to Cleveland a fine violinist, whom it has since kept there at a good salary. By this means the whole city has benefited, as through the club's courtesy in contributing its violinist, a string quartet of wide reputation was completed in Cleveland. The president of the club is Mrs. J. H. Webster, an accomplished musician and a notably able executive officer. Mrs. Webster is the head of the local board for the reception of the biennial visitors.

Lady Paunceforte's Portrait.

A handsome portrait of Lady Paunceforte, wife of the British ambassador, has just been completed by the celebrated English artist, Mr. Henry Floyd, who came to this country a few years ago after many years of study under the best masters in Paris. The portrait was painted in the embassy on Connecticut avenue and has only been privately exhibited. It is graceful in pose, natural in attitude and harmonious in composition. The color scheme is restrained and eminently suited to the subject, while the flesh tones are remarkable for their purity. The face is dignified in expression and is an excellent likeness of Lady Paunceforte.

The costume portrayed is a white satin dress, which is interesting to know, was worn by her ladyship at one of the last drawing rooms of her late majesty, Queen Victoria.

Aids to Housekeeping.

A new type of apartment house is growing popular in Chicago. It provides one common kitchen for the whole building and a movable pantry so heated that dishes can be served hot to the different apartments. This does away with the smells likely to pervade a kitchen when each has its kitchen.

DOING THEIR DUTY.

Scores of Portsmouth Readers Are Learning the Duty of the Kidneys.

To filter the blood is the kidney's duty.

When they fail to do this the kidneys are sick.

Backache and kidney ills follow. Urinary trouble, Diabetes. Doan's Kidney Pills cure them all. Portsmouth people endorse their claim.

Mrs. C. H. Gould, 12 Cass street, says:—Reading one evening in a newspaper, came across an advertisement about Doan's Kidney Pills and it occurred to me that they would be good for my son. He had weak kidneys for years, having been injured by a toss from a cow. For a long time after the mischance it was thought that he would not recover, and when he was able to get around his kidneys were in a very serious condition. Finally it developed into a very bad back, accompanied with urinary weakness. The ailing and rambling in his back stopped, the urinary weakness was corrected, and in all other ways he was improved."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1864.

Published every morning, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Terms \$1.00 per year, when paid in advance, in advance of the month, 5 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed
HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone 71-3.

F. W. HARTFORD,
B. M. TILTON,
Editors and Proprietors.

(Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., Post Office
as second class mail matter.)

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1902.

When it comes to a donation of libraries money talks with a very agreeable Scotch accent.

Tel An is disposed to put on all the style that the law allows so long as the Chinese empire lasts.

Lord Kitchener keeps persevering in expectancy of the time when he can finally send a regretless report.

Richard Croker should remember that "the farewell appearance" is not so elastic a proposition as it was some years ago.

The action of the authorities very possibly prevented the name of Lynchburg from suggesting a gruesome coincidence.

The owners of fast automobiles somehow assume as much credit for the bursts of speed as the man who made the machine.

Those citizens of Pittsburgh who have not as yet been blown up, scalded or cremated, ought to form a survivors' association.

King Edward has waited a long time for his coronation, but the affair promises to be big enough to justify an exercise of patience.

Mr. Schwab will be forgiven an occasional mild fling at Monte Carlo, provided he does not become so wicked as to dally with the stock market.

When it comes to an explicit declaration of sentiment, there is no European nation who is not willing to express friendship for the United States.

The Panama Canal company should remember that it is not within the province of the concern with damaged goods to dispose of to assume a haughty demeanor.

If Mayor Johnson should personally engineer a 3-cent car fare scheme so as to make it pay his critics would inevitably hint that the whole thing was a mercenary plot.

Mr. Bryan does not declare himself a candidate for nomination. But he is about the only prominent man in the democratic party whose principles he can unreservedly approve.

If the practice of celebrating the birthdays of the presidents were established, this country would, in the course of time, indulge in 365 holidays a year, with a demand for more.

The Bulgarian brigands are in a delicate position. They dislike to release Miss Stone without a ransom. And yet they know that if anything serious happens to her retribution will be certain and severe.

Denver, Col., has a vigilance committee. It is hoped that this institution is not a social necessity to Denver, but merely in the line of an effort to keep up the picturesque traditions of the far west so dear to the tender foot.

The Manchurian railway has notices posted to the effect that the company will not be responsible for accidents of any kind. The corporations in this country are accused of high-handed methods, but this simple expedient for avoiding all difficulty has not yet been attempted.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DISASTERS.

The epidemic of steam railroad accidents continues to rage, breaking out in now one part of the country, now another. The best-managed railroads are seemingly not immune. The disasters

are occurring on both single-track and double-track roads. Those operated with the block signal system are just now no safer, apparently, than those which depend upon old-fashioned method of train dispatching. Rear-end and head-on collisions vary the awful monotony with side-swipes and open switches. The list of victims range from one into the scores. The fact that this outbreak has occurred during the winter season has added to the horrors, for the cars are now heated by both stoves and steam, and the smashes open the steam pipes to scald the victims or scatter coals through the wreckage to set it on fire.

Railroad men firmly believe in the principle that such a streak of "bad luck" must work itself out. They do not attempt to account for such extraordinary sequences of trouble. A tradition is firmly established that when a certain line begins to have accidents it will run through with every variety before the "spell" is broken. Sometimes these "spells" last three or four years, and will then be followed by a period of comparatively immunity from disasters of all descriptions.

A general series of disasters, scattered thus all over the country and distributed among different lines, cannot be attributed to bad management save perhaps in certain specific instances. A psychological reason may lie at the root of the phenomena. However perfect the mechanical appliances for the prevention of accidents, at some point in every railroad operation everything depends upon the judgment of a man. Hedged in by devices, aided by signals, bound down hard and fast by orders, the trainmen are nevertheless liable to err at critical times. Train dispatchers may blunder, signal men may trip on the character of the light to be shown of the number of a lever in a big yard to be thrown. It seems impossible, under the prevailing system, to avoid this element of human responsibility.

The prolonged series of accidents has to some extent shaken public faith in the efficacy of the devices for safety in travel. It is seriously important that the confidence of the travelers should be restored. For there is no agony of mind equal to that of the timorous passenger who, by reason of a recurrence of wrecks, journeys in fear of the possibilities of each mile of track. There ought to be enlightenment for both legislators and railroad men in this remarkable series of misfortunes, and perhaps if the facts in all the cases are collated and carefully studied some means may be found to reduce the degree in which the responsible managers must rely upon the human factors of the great machine.

If a blunder-thought is coursing through the minds of the railroad operatives of this country, shaking their nerves, blurring their judgment, dulling their eyes or their memories may it soon work out its evil force and leave the great transportation machine free from its malevolent influence.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF NEW SHIPPING BILL.

The shipping bill just presented by Senator Fry first provides for correct for carrying our mails to foreign countries by amending the existing law which was passed in 1821, partially restoring the rates as it passed the senate, and increasing the tonnage requirements to meet the conditions of the present.

Experience for ten years under the present law, moves conclusively that the rates as fixed by the House at that time, which cut down those in the senate bill, are insufficient and that the law by reason of reducing rates, has been of little or no effect.

This postal law of 1891 as amended, will require the highest class ships, of speed from fourteen to twenty knots, to be constructed to the satisfaction of the navy department, to be capable of becoming cruisers in time of war to be offered by Americans, manned by crews from the quarter to half Americans, to carry postal messengers and furnish ample room for mails, to take one apprentice, for every one thousand tons burden, in seamanship or engineering. Indeed, it will contain all the requirements of the old law. Regular lines alone build up trade, and are the first and most imperative necessity in reviving our merchant marine.

The bill then provides for a mileage bounty for all ships, fast or slow, sail or steam, sailing from ports of the United States, to and from ports of foreign countries, at the rate of one cent a ton a mile for each one hundred miles sailed. It is believed that this rate will equalize the conditions between our ships outside the mail contracts and those of Great Britain. Such vessels are not affected by subsidies paid by that country and the only difference to be equalized is the lower cost of ships built in England, the lower wages paid her sailors, and the cheaper living on board ship. These vessels to be entitled to the bounty must be all class A1, and are

subject to the requirements touching those receiving postal contracts, except they are not required to be built so as to be converted readily into cruisers, nor to have so high rating, nor to be equally high powered.

The bill then provides for a bounty to be paid to fishing vessels engaged in the deep sea fisheries and a small bounty to American sailors so engaged, this to encourage the training of seamen.

The bill contains a few clauses giving power to the president and secretary of the treasury to establish the necessary rules for its proper execution.

It admits no foreign built ships to an American register. It provides for no contracts other than those for the carrying of the mails. It leaves to congress the power to amend or repeal it at any time.

THE "AMERICAN INVASION."

To the Editor of the Herald, Sir: American oil to the extent of 50,000,000 gallons, is sent to the east every year.

English tobacco men feel the American competition so keenly, that they have formed the Imperial Tobacco company, with a capital of \$75,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 is to be used for fighting purposes.

The American Tobacco company now invading England is also negotiating with the French government for the entire business of the French tobacco region.

The "American invasion" is getting about as warm or some low old fogey European business firms, as the reported temperature of the sun—3,200 degrees centigrade. The opponents of our successful protective policy struck the opposite in their recent efforts to "unkink with the tariff." They were put in cold storage for an indefinite period. Their so-called reciprocity convention promptly resolved for protection.

The London Times says, "The supposed heavy balance of trade in favor of the United States, is purely a commercial balance." That's just all we claim—a commercial balance on the right side. There is no room for quibbling over what the figures mean. Our system of bookkeeping is all right. We keep account of what we buy, and what we sell, and the balance is just so much in our favor all along. If we fall off in one item, we make it up in another. There is no "supposed" about it. We deal only in clean-cut figures, and the accuracy of our figuring attested by our well-filled government treasury, our constantly increasing bank resources, our busy factories, and our well-filled stores, and the contented, well-fed look on the faces of our people, and the good clothes on their backs.

Con the London Times, or any other paper, point to similar conditions anywhere in Europe.

Wire, wire cable and pipe exports for December are sixty per cent greater than for November.

The United States Export association, a non-partisan business organization says, "One of the chief obstacles to a larger export business is the lack of an American merchant marine. Every ship is a missionary of trade, and steamship lines work for their own countries just as railroad lines work for their terminal points."

British exports during 1901 were \$1,402,500,000 a decrease of \$50,500,000. Imports amounted to \$2,610,000,000, a decrease only of \$1,180,000, making a net increase of \$46,320,000, in the adverse balance of trade \$1,207,500,000. Still the London Times contends that our continuous favorable balance of trade does not exist in fact.

Cuban customs revenues for the eleven months ending November 30, were \$14,355,000 against \$14,565,000 for 1900, and \$13,378,000 for 1899. The duty on exports was abolished April 1, 1901. The customs revenues, exclusive of export duties, were \$416,000 greater for 1901, than for 1900. Fair progress.

The new factory at Manchester, England, of the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing company, costing \$7,000,000, was erected in one year, though English architects and contractors said it could not be built in less than five years. American activity "gets there" every time.

Very truly yours,
WALTER J. BALLARD,
Schenectady, N. Y., January 13.

LAWYERS IN EXETER.

Portsmouth lawyers went to Exeter on Wednesday to attend the calling of the superior court docket at the probate court building. Judge Robert Penrose of Manchester was the presiding justice. Among those who went to Exeter were Judge Page, J. S. H. Frink, Esq., W. E. Marvin, C. E. Hatchelder, John W. Kelley, S. W. Emery, S. Peter Emory, T. H. Simons, G. F. Parker, F. E. Langdon, E. L. Gupilli and John O. Ross.

News on every page of the Herald.

STATE NOTES.

Hampton had thirty-one deaths in 1901.

The shoe factory at Alton is undergoing repairs.

Danville farmers are holding their hay for \$20 a ton.

Gilmanston academy is flourishing under Professor Kent.

The pulp mill at East Tilton started up with a full quota Jan. 1.

Ezekiel Hayes of Alton died Jan. 6, at the age of seventy-five.

Belmont had in 1901 twenty-two births and twenty-one deaths.

Good ice, thirteen inches thick, is being harvested at The Weirs.

Died, in Lakeport, Jan. 6, Mrs. Harriet A. Taylor, aged sixty-two years.

Married, Ellen Young of Hampstead and Edward Gates of Danville.

Married in Gifford, Dec. 31, Miss Lora May Webb and Roscoe A. Sanders.

James Barrett, Kingston's oldest resident, died Jan. 7, aged eighty-six years.

Extensive repairs are being made upon the Farragut house at Rye Beach.

Novell C. Jenness of North Hampton and Nellie I. Wentworth of Greenland were married Jan. 1.

The breaking of a two-inch shaft in a box shop at Meredith caused a shutdown for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Smith of Brentwood celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Jan. 7.

Deerfield summer residents will not be pleased to learn that seven steam mills are operating in that town.

The Exeter Athletic association has elected these officers: President, William M. Wallace; vice president, Benjamin F. Damsell; secretary, Edward Vaughn; directors, Benjamin F. Damsell, James C. Burlingame and Henry Murray.

DON'T EXPECT TOO MUCH.

Why is it that new advertisers always think they'll have to hire a special vault to keep money in, just as soon as their announcement appears? Notwithstanding the well known fact that all newspaper solicitors invariably tell them that its only the persistent advertiser who gathers in the dollars. At least, so we have been told. Of course they hear of so-and-so spending a thousand a day and getting in two thousand for it, but they seem never to take time to think that for many weary months the money probably went the other way. It has been demonstrated that advertising pays, and pays big, but it is like everything else: persistence, intelligence and work and persistence, and persistence are what must enter into any successful advertising campaign. Just remember this when you get ready to advertise; and if you are not willing to stick to it, don't begin.—Practical Advertising.

THE GUILD LECTURE COURSE.

The opening lecture by Dr. Hazlewood of Boston has awakened a good deal of interest among many of the pupils in our common schools, and for the benefit of such, special tickets at half price have been put on sale. "An Evening with the Microscope" will reveal a world of wonders. It is astonishing how much lies hidden from our natural sight. By the aid of the stereopticon these wonders are thrown upon the screen. Beautiful things that we never dreamed of; tender thoughtfulness on the part of our creator; amazing evidence of the handiwork of God; all there are brought forth to our view, and afford fresh cause for gratitude and praise.

ORGANIZED IN KITTERY.

The Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine company for the purpose of manufacturing The Mergenthaler-Horton Basket machine. This machine has a capacity of turning out completed berrybaskets at the rate of twelve thousand per day of nine hours' work. It is at the rate of 1,300 per hour, or over twenty baskets a minute. Capital stock \$500,000 of which \$1,000 is paid in. Ernest L. Chaney, president; Mulford W. Baldwin, treasurer; Hiram Thomson, clerk.

The Textile Machine company, capital stock, \$25,000. Pay H. Martin, president; Philip R. Hovey, treasurer; Hiram Thomson, clerk.

The National Power Controller company, to manufacture and deal in the national power controller and other mechanical devices; capital stock, \$100,000. President, Horace Mitchell. Kittery; treasurer, Windsor H. Wyman of North Abington, Mass.

NOTES OF WORLD INTEREST.

Russia is pushing the further construction of its Trans-Baikal (Siberian) railway (part of it is open) to within 11.5 miles of the Russian frontier. Nine hundred miles of new lines

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST
FINE OLD
KY. TAYLOR WHISKEY
Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.
R. H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.
For Sale by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

have been determined on, and 2,673 miles are under construction and open to temporary traffic.

To increase manufacturing the Russian government has ordered that almost everything needed by the government railroads must be manufactured in Russia. This order is proving very effective, and foreign industrial and commercial companies suffer, unless they have works in Russia. Anglo-Saxons might not lose sight of the fact that the Slay race in Russia and elsewhere is coming rapidly to the front.

Madagascar, judging by news recently received in France, is about to justify engineering predictions of great mineral resources. Gold is being produced in paying quantities. When American mining methods and machinery are adopted and American energy applied, the results will greatly increase.

German colonization is not very successful yet. The empire has eleven colonies, comprising 2,557,000 square miles. The white population is only 6,008, and of that small number only 3,977 are Germans. Not one of the colonies is self-supporting. The total income for 1901 was \$5,226,470, with a deficit of \$3,777,922. That deficit is \$177,922 more than the \$5,600,000 cash which we have in the Philippine treasury after less than four years' occupation. The outlook for these German colonies is not bright, as in nearly every case Great Britain or some other country has in the immediate neighborhood a colony better able to produce colonial products. For instance, German East Africa is retarded by British East Africa with the harbor of Zanzibar, and German Southwest Africa by British Cape Colony. Great Britain controls half the exports and imports of the eleven German colonies.

Platinum is found in British Columbia and in the Yukon territory. Large amounts of it and kindred metals have been thrown away by miners who did not know the values of those products.

There is no truth in the report that Marshal Entwistle reprimanded a local restaurant keeper Wednesday for serving wine sauce with his pudding.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartford Manager

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 22d

FIRST TIME HERE.

Charles Frohman's
Annual Big Production,
Direct from its run of over 150 nights at the Boston Museum with the Original Company and Scenery.

SKY FARM!
A SIMPLE STORY OF THE BERKSHIRE HILLS BY EDWARD E. KIDDER.

All Fun, Sunshine and Love
Breakfast Eat Ever Seen
in a Play of its Kind.

PRICES—35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50
Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Monday morning, Jan. 20th.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of John E. Mills and Herbert W. Mills, copartners under the style of J. E. & H. W. Mills, Bankrupts.
To the Honorable Edgar Aldrich, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire:
Herbert W. Mills, of Hampstead, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, said District, respectfully represents that on the seventh day of August, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the act of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property, and rights of property and has fully complied with all the requirements of said act and of the order of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt act, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this seventh day of January, A. D. 1902.
HERBERT W. MILLS, Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.
On this 14th day of January, A. D. 1902, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—
Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1902, before said court at Concord in said District, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Portsmouth Herald, a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors notice of said petition and this order, and directed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable EDGAR ALDRICH, Judge of the said court, and it is so decreed, at Concord, in said District, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1902.

BERNARD F. HOODMAN, Clerk.
A true copy of petition and order thereon.
Attest: BERNARD F. HOODMAN, Clerk.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER COMPANY.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 15.—The Great Northern Paper company today re-elected its officers and directors, as follows: President, Garret Schenck; vice president, William B. Dillon; treasurer, J. Sanford Barnes; clerk, A. Lodyard Smith; directors, Col. Oliver H. Payne, E. Sumner Hayes, E. H. Haskell, William B. Dillon, A. G. Payne, L. Cass Lodyard, Garret Schenck.

PORTSMOUTH'S
SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.
WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.
A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 1, L. O. R.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—William B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlson, H. P.; Fred Heiser, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 2, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—William P. Gardner, C.; Charles B. Allen, V. C. Frank Pike, R. S.; Frank S. Langley, F. S.; J. W. Marden, T.; Charles W. Hanscom, Ind.; Malcolm D. Stuart, Ex.; William C. Berry, I. P.; William Emery, O. P.; Harry Hersum, Trustee.

Professional Cards.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,

Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 A. M. to 12 P. M. 1 to 4 P. M. 7 to 10 P. M.

C. D. BINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 P. M. 1 to 4 P. M. 7 to 10 P. M.

The Famous
HOTEL WHITTIER,
Open the Entire Year.
FAVORITE STOPPING PLACE FOR PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.

If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.

OTIS WHITTIER, Proprietor

CUTLER'S SEA VIEW,

HAMPTON BEACH,

Where you get the famous

FISH DINNERS.

Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.

JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just

Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

and he received the commendation of Roy

Persons wanting cement should not be

deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. BROUGHTON

PENNYROYAL PILLS

The Herald has all the latest news

BOSTON & MAINE P. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 4:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 4:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48, a. m., 8:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:45, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m., 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m., 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:23, 11:55, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:16, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25, p. m.

Greenland Village—8:29, a. m., 12:54, 5:23, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.

Raymond—9:32, a. m., 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20, p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:43, a. m., 5:02, p. m.

Epping—9:22, a. m., 12:00, m., 5:15, p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:17, 5:56, p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01, a. m., 12:29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

U. S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132

GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will give careful attention to the grading and leveling of them, also to the cleaning of headstones and bases, and the removal of weeds. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do grading and leveling in the city at short notice. Cemetery lots for sale, also loam and turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Richardson street and North street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Hamblett, corner of S. & Market streets, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN

AS TO RECIPROCITY.

SOME HISTORY OF OUR PAST FRIENDLY TRADE RELATIONS.

Thomas Jefferson First Advocate of Reciprocity—Arthur First President to Urge the Principle—McKinley's Broad Policy.

The committee representing the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers has compiled and issued within the past week an interesting and valuable pamphlet on "Commercial Reciprocity," devoted largely to a defense of the French reciprocity treaty now pending before the senate, but incidentally giving some valuable historical data on the results of our former reciprocal treaties with Canada, Cuba and other countries. An interesting point brought out is the fact that the first suggestion of reciprocity in our tariff arrangements, so far as known, was made by Thomas Jefferson while secretary of state in Washington's cabinet, though, as a matter of fact, the treaty with France of 1778 gave the French sundry advantages in American trade in return for the help given us in our war for independence. The association's pamphlet says:

"The broad principle of reciprocity, which has come under discussion in recent years, in which we make concessions in tariff duties on goods imported from another country in return for like concessions on the part of the other party to the treaty, was first enunciated by Thomas Jefferson. In 1791, while Mr. Jefferson was secretary of state in Washington's cabinet, the congress, by a resolution, asked his advice as to means for promoting the commerce of the United States with other countries. In his report Mr. Jefferson said:

"As to commerce, two methods occur—first, by friendly arrangements with the several nations with whom these restrictions exist; or, second, by the separate act of our own legislature for counteracting their efforts. There can be no doubt but that, of these two, friendly arrangements is the most eligible. Some nations, not yet ripe for free commerce in all its extent, might still be willing to modify its restrictions and regulations for us in proportion to the advantages which an intercourse with us might offer. Particularly they may concur with us in reciprocating the duties to be levied on each side or in compensating any excess of duty by equivalent advantages of another nature."

"Although so clearly outlined by Mr. Jefferson, reciprocity did not receive serious consideration on the part of our government for more than half a century. The international relations of the leading nations of the world during nearly all this period were such that the opportunity was not ripe for fostering international trade along the lines proposed. First came the wars between England and France, out of which grew our own troubles with England, which caused ill feeling toward the mother country. Napoleon and the British government during their wars each sought to prevent the United States from trading with the other, and our foreign commerce was conducted under such difficulties that we finally adopted the policy embodied in the embargo act of 1808 and the nonintercourse laws which followed it. The war of 1812 created a feeling on the part of our people toward England which for a generation after precluded any effort toward excessive friendliness in commercial relations. France and other nations were under no necessity of seeking our trade."

The war of 1812 was no sooner over than British manufacturers began to flood our markets with products with which our newly established industries could not compete, and out of this situation came our first protective tariff, which reached rather high figures by 1822. Then there were alternating periods of high and low tariff, according as Whigs or Democrats were in power, with little opportunity to develop a policy of reciprocity. In 1854, however, our first reciprocity treaty was negotiated with Canada, and under it the political lines that divide the two countries became almost obliterated in commercial affairs. During the civil war the friction that arose over the harboring of rebel juntas on Canadian soil caused the United States to abrogate this treaty. Canada, thus thrown on her own resources, has found ways to develop her trade with England and other countries by independent lines of transportation that would probably have never been started had American ports and American railroads been open to her.

Arthur was the first president to urge the principle of reciprocity. In his message of 1844 he said:

A series of reciprocal treaties with the countries of America which shall foster between us and them an unhampered movement of trade. The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce in return for the admission free or under a favored scheme of duties of our own products.

It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under discussion should be applied to these countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American states are fitted to produce, thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw material and of the manufactures in which we excel.

Another very interesting point made by the pamphlet is the fact that one of the pioneers of the reciprocity movement in the eighties was none other than Senator Aldrich, who introduced in the senate in 1886 the following resolution:

"That the president is requested to enter upon negotiations with the governments of the several principal sugar producing countries of the world with a view of securing mutual agreements by which the United States shall agree to admit at its ports, free of duty, sugar and molasses, the produce of such countries, and that colonies when transported in vessels under the flag of any of the contracting parties and upon which no export taxes

or other export charges shall have been levied, upon the condition that such governments shall agree to admit into their respective countries or colonies the sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and other agricultural, mineral and manufactured products of the United States.

In concluding his historical summary the pamphlet says:

"In the preceding pages a consecutive history has been given of the principal events connected with the development of reciprocity in our relations with foreign governments. The act is worthy of special consideration that this policy has been broadening continually in the past twenty years. During President Arthur's administration and the ten years following our idea was to place on our free list or to admit at reduced rates of duty the sugar of the American countries south of us in return for concessions in their markets on our agricultural and other products, and the sugar question was also made the basis of reciprocity treaties with Germany and Austria. But there has been a great change in the part ten years in the condition of American industries. The need for wider markets for our manufactured products has become so great that the undeveloped markets of Central and South America offer us but little hope of relief even though they should admit our products free of duty. No one recognized these facts more keenly or took a broader view of the situation than did President McKinley, who was one of the foremost experts in the United States on questions relating to the tariff and was therefore peculiarly fitted for grasping the question in all its details.

"In President McKinley's policy, which was developed during his first administration, a broad foundation was built for negotiating these treaties on lines that are in harmony with the usages of diplomacy and commerce.

"The Dingley tariff of 1897 in effect was a double tariff composed of maximum and minimum rates of duties, inasmuch as the law expressly provides for reduction not exceeding 20 per cent from the specified rates in favor of any nation that would make concessions to us. This is the identical principle followed by France, excepting that the difference between the minimum and maximum French tariff is much greater than the reduction of 20 per cent allowed in our law.

"To obtain a clear view of the broad outlines of President McKinley's policy we should refer to the Republican platforms of 1892 and especially of 1896. In 1892 the Republican party first defined in a plank in its platform this great question, as follows:

"We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty and that all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between the wares abroad and at home.

"We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

"In the Republican platform of 1896 the definition of reciprocity was broadened considerably and was put in language so strong and unequivocal that it cannot be mistaken, as follows:

"Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and are hand in hand. Reciprocity rules are less than a sword, and they are not to be restored to the past. For what we produce, we must have the necessities of life which we do not produce, reciprocal agreements of mutual interest, which gain open markets for us in return for our open markets for others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus."

And, finally, the following paragraphs are quoted from President McKinley's last speech at Buffalo:

Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the protection of our markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvellous progress and change, we are ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus.

A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthy growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. It is such a thing as possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our present industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must be a vent abroad. The excess must be received through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times: measures of retaliation are not.

If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

The French government is preparing to establish a technical school for French students in the United States. Republican progress has given Europe the impression that there are things worth knowing on this side of the water.

A Way to Reciprocate.

The Democratic party, which whose names have been put on the Democratic platform without their consent, can reliably by sending Mr. Bryan to the Congress to deal regularly. Kansas City Journal.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

He Saved the Train.

A Norwood (Pa.) dispatch to the Philadelphia Press is as follows: While on his way home from Sunday school 6-year-old Sammy Miles Lippincott, Jr., by the timely discovery of a broken rail on the Wilmington and Baltimore railroad between Glenolden and Norwood station prevented what would undoubtedly have proved a serious wreck to the New York and Washington express train which left Philadelphia at 4:46 o'clock and was running at the rate of nearly 70 miles an hour.

After the Sunday school which he attends had closed its exercises Master Lippincott took an oft forbidden short cut home and walked up the railroad.



SAMUEL MILES LIPPINCOTT, JR.

Undaunted by previous admonitions, the boy decided to take another chance and started up the south bound track.

While he was "balancing a rail," as the boy terms it, after going about 100 yards he felt the track shake and slipped off. His curiosity prompted him to examine the rails, one of which he found split in two pieces.

Just then he noticed the express train rounding the curve at Sharon Hill. Quick as a flash the boy started to run to Norwood station at the top of his speed. Upon reaching his destination he told Gatekeeper George Latch of the broken rail.

Latch hurried into the station and got a red flag. With this signal the gatekeeper scurried down the track frantically waving the emblem of danger. The train was stopped in time to prevent its plunging from the track at the point where young Lippincott found the broken rail.

How to Make Imitation Frost.

Every one has seen and greatly admired the hoar frosts that deck the trees and telegraph wires in the spring and fall of each year, but it will be news to many to learn that this exquisite picture made by nature can be almost perfectly imitated. Any boy or girl can do the trick. Take a sprig of some plant and set it in a small wooden stand, in the center of which is a small, stout dish containing benzoin acid. If a spirit lamp containing alcohol is placed under the dish and the glass jar over it and the twig, the acid will turn to vapor. When it cools, a beautiful deposit of white crystals will be seen on the twig. If there is difficulty in getting a jar, a wide bottle of large size will do, the lower part of the bottle being removed by the burning of a strand of wool which has previously been dipped in turpentine. When the experiment is performed, the cork must be left in the bottle to prevent the vapor from escaping.

A Fire Dog.

The city of Lexington, Ky., has a fire dog that answers to the name of Nice. For three years Nice has not missed attendance at a fire, and he can always be counted upon to run yelping down the street ahead of the clattering engines. Of course he adds greatly to the excitement of the occasion. Nice was taken in by the firemen several years ago when he came barking at the engine house door for a morsel of food. He was a tramp dog then, but he is sleek and fat now, for he has the best of living. When the telephone bell rings, Nice perks up his ears and awaits the announcement of the alarm tender. His ear is so well trained that he can tell by the tender's words whether it is an alarm or not. If it is an alarm, he rushes toward the doors and as soon as they are opened goes yelping down the street.

What the Toys Said.

The babyhood said,
As he shook his head,
"It's a long, long way to go
Over the white snow's foam
To the little boy's home,
But I hear the tin horns blow
And must race away till I'm out of breath
To the little boy who'll ride me to death!"

And the toy drum said,
"I've a hardened head,
And away on my sticks I'll go
From this icy dome
To the little boy's home;
I can beat my way through the snow,
Away, away, till I'm out of breath
To the little boy who'll beat me to death!"

And the toy doll said,
As her gold crowned head
Shook over the wintry snow,
"To the little girl
Of the golden curls
In a fairy car I'll go,
Far, far away, till I'm out of breath,
To the little girl who will kiss me to death!"

But the elephant said,
"If the way I'm led,
And the train you all so lead,
I'll go now
Till there'll be a row,
Till they'll wish they never had,
For I'll park them all in my trunk, you see,
And lock it and take away the key!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

Tattooed Women.

So far has the craze for Japanese things affected some women with much leisure time upon their hands that they are having odd little designs worked upon their arms and shoulders in faint, delicate tints. An English dancer began this fashion with a butterfly on her upper arm, and it became a rage in London to have some design of the sort done on the flesh.

Old fashioned tattooing was done crudely with a needle, which often inflamed and irritated the skin, says the New York Sun. Nowadays it is done with an electrical contrivance which etches a design finely and painlessly. Colored inks are used, and their use is a secret which the Japanese artists have mastered to perfection. There are books of wonderful colored designs for tattooing which one can choose from birds, beasts and reptiles. The snake is a favorite with the tattooed, some of whom have one represented as being wound about the arm from the wrist to the shoulder.

Women who go in for this fad choose, as a rule, some small, dainty and less terrifying pattern, butterflies being the popular fashion at present. New York's tattooer visits the houses of his fashionable patrons. At hardly any hour of the day is he disengaged, as a steady stream of less fashionable customers through his shop for the purpose of having various designs of trade, religious symbols, portraits, landscapes and nudes sketched upon their arms in colored inks.

Enthusiasm Over the Cooking School.

When but two weeks old, the New England cooking school of the Good Housekeeping Institute at Springfield, Mass., had enrolled 60 pupils in a city of a little over 30,000 inhabitants, a movement quite unprecedented, we believe, in the enthusiasm manifested at the very outset and the rapidity with which the classes were filled. Of the genuineness of the demand there was no question.

The movement has been marked by lively and sympathetic interest on the part of husbands and fathers as well as of the women and with reference particularly to the promise it holds of an ultimate solution of the problem of domestic service. Trained mistress, as a Springfield gentleman at the head of a large school observes, quite as truly as trained servants, will insure businesslike methods and harmony in the conduct of the house. A clergyman offers to be one of a number of men to contribute toward the training of servants at the cooking school, the contributors to have the first pick of the graduates and to pay an annual fee to the school as long as the graduates remain in their service. Another clergyman has his theory of the solution of the "help" problem. These are quoted as symptoms.—Good Housekeeping.

A New Idea.

Mothers of growing children will testify to the preference that the latter have for a vegetable garden over a flower garden when they have an opportunity to possess one of the two. Flowers are interesting, but edible crops are very much preferred by the young agriculturist. One of the enterprising revolutionaries of the support of a club of Chicago women is toward giving children an opportunity to learn how common vegetables grow. It is proposed to plant vegetable patches in the city parks. The idea is to have the park gardeners plant the gardens and cultivate them. As is pointed out by the promoters of the scheme, these vegetable gardens will be object lessons of the way in which the food products of the country are developed. The committee declares that menageries of the parks for the purpose of showing the youth of the country the habits of different species of animals are no more needed than are these miniature grainfields and potato and melon patches to demonstrate the agricultural processes by which the world is fed. Corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, turnips, onions, pumpkins and squashes are all scheduled for illustration in the scheme.—New York Evening Post.

Two Ladies of Honor.

Two ladies who had the honor of acting as bridesmaids to Queen Victoria 61 years ago still survive. They are Lady Jane Kilise and the Duchess of Cleveland, mother of Lord Rosebery. The former spends the greater part of the year at her house in Upper Brook street, while the latter, in spite of her great age, is by no means content to live quietly in her home, but thoroughly enjoys traveling, and globe trotting remains her pet hobby. Another friend of her late majesty's youth is the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, now in her eighty-seventh year. From her house in Piccadilly the baroness was a spectator of the coronation procession in 1833 and of the diamond jubilee procession in 1897.

Has Proved Her Ability.

Mrs. Andrew Simonds of Charleston, president of the women's board of the Southern Industrial exposition, is proving her ability to meet the requirements of the honorable position entrusted to her. She addressed a mass meeting recently in Charleston at the request of the president of the exposition board. She expressed some diffidence upon making a speech for the first time in public and proceeded to give a witty, practical talk on methods of raising money for the current expenses of the woman's building.

Earrings.

No earrings, but little buttons of pearls, are considered the right thing to wear at the moment, and many mothers have decided not to have their daughters' ears pierced at all, as it is quite as fashionable to wear no earrings as to wear the small pearls, and none that hang are to be seen on any well dressed Frenchwoman.

THE PEN FAIRY.

Her Sad Story That Had a Happy Ending at Last.

There was once a fairy who lived in the hollow part of a quill pen. It was a very pretty palace for a fairy, with half transparent walls. And hers was a happy life. The only thing that troubled her was that the man who used the pen only wrote logic and grammar and really sensible things.

"Oh, why can't he write poetry and fairy stories?" she used to say. "Oh, what beautiful things this dull man could write if he only knew that there was a fairy in his pen!"

So one day when the man who used the pen had gone to a dull lecture she wrote on the blotting paper, "There is a fairy in your pen!"

"And now," she thought, "he will surely let me help him write poetry and fairy stories."

But the stupid man thought the children had written the words on the blotting paper, so he sent them to bed, and the fairy cried till the ink was quite pale from having so many tears mixed with it.

And the man, finding that his pen wrote worse and worse, threw it into his waste paper basket. His housekeeper picked it out.

"I will mend this pen," she said, "and use it for my books."

"Oh, now," thought the fairy, "some one is really going to write fairy stories and poetry with me."

But the housekeeper only used the pen for adding up baker's and butcher's bills, and the fairy got very angry. So she left the quill and came to live with me. And I try to be kind to her and never hurt her feelings by writing logic or grammar or anything that is really sensible.—Frances Macomber (Aged Thirteen) in Chicago Record-Herald.

Down and Up Hill.

When Jack and Will went down the hill, Then Will was always bounding
Or what a useful chain Jack was
When there was snow and coating.



When Jack and Will went up the hill, There was no need of forcing,
And Will might be seen to take his ease,
For Jack was slow, a cautious creature.

—Walt Whitman's Companion

Robinson's Rough Riders.

Six little rough riders on Shetland ponies rode up to and under the White House poles recently to invite Archibald Robinson to join "Robbie's rough riders." The company so far is composed of the Robinsons, the Harbors and the Cartwright boys, whose fathers are in the heavy stable, pig dealing and undertaking businesses. They are a fine lot of boys, who evidently believe that the "Roosevelt bill" is democratic enough to join the company.

Just after the president had gone out for a walk the attendants at the White House were surprised to see the plucky cavalcade approach the White House from the west gate. The command "halt and dismount" was given, and the troop lined up in front of the White House.

The Robinson rough riders, with an equipment of six ponies and a dog, had arrived.

Captain Robinson, aged about nine, accompanied by a lieutenant, walked up to the White House door, his spurs jingling as he stepped over the flag stone, and, looking up at officer Cassel who was on the door, he made inquiry about Archie and was informed he was out riding.

The young captain whistled for his dog, which had been exploring the interior of the White House, mounted, maneuvered his troop, and then the little cavalcade clattered away at full gallop to look for Archie.—New York Journal.

Salt and Milk.

Salt will curdle new milk. Therefore in preparing milk porridge, grives, etc., the salt should not be added until after the milk has boiled and the dish is ready to serve.

Fire Escapes.

A fire escape act requiring fire escapes to be constructed on the outside of certain classes of buildings and giving the inspector of factories a discretion as to the number, locality, material and construction of such fire escapes is not unconstitutional.

The Telephone.

The first telephone wire was stretched between Boston and Somerville, a distance of three

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

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SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER



now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

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DELIVER

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NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St. Telephone 24.

C. E. BOYNTON
BOTTLEERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldridge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Redhead Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton
16 Bow Street Portsmouth

GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH

Horse, Shoeing in all its branches. Particular attention given to interlocking and over-recoiling horses.

Ship Work, Carriage and Tool Work of all kinds promptly attended to.

Stone Tool Sharpening a Specialty.

NO. 118 MARKET ST.

THE HERALD.
THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1902.
CITY BRIEFS.

Is your medicine up to expectations? Even the weather prophets predict a drought. Don't forget the King's Daughters' entertainment and supper. Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street. A small discharge occurred in the construction and repair department at the navy yard Wednesday evening. Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy. When doctors fail try Burdock Blood Bitters. Cures dyspepsia, constipation; invigorates the whole system. Music lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo, R. L. Reinwald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

There will be fancy cooked oysters and lots of good things furnished by the King's Daughters. The little folks love Dr. Wool's Norway Pine syrup. Pleasant to take; perfectly harmless; positive cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma.

There have been a number of boycotts and a number of discharges of those who signed the petition for the closing of the liquor business in the city.

Two brothers got into an argument on Wednesday evening and as a result one of them received a severe scalp wound. The police arrested the parties concerned.

Lengthening days, strengthening cold, southern flittings for some, northern sports for others, as "the laws that bring the seasons swing their cycles as they must."

Owing to the week of prayer observed last week, the Christian benevolent society of the Court street church will hold its annual meeting this afternoon and evening.

Scratch, scratch, scratch; unable to attend to business during the day or sleep during the night. Itching piles—horrible plague. Doan's Ointment cures. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Wednesday a check for a substantial amount was received in this city by a business man which was sent out of the Kennard block in Manchester about half an hour before the disastrous fire broke out.

More than half of the Boston & Maine brakemen who have recently received orders to lay off every other week owing to the retrenchment, have been reinstated in their positions, through the strenuous objection of those affected.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury Street railway was held in Exeter Wednesday afternoon, at which it was voted to build the proposed branch from the square in Hampton through North Hampton.

ROCHESTER.

John Searl, a well known citizen and for several years a baker and restaurant proprietor, died yesterday morning after a long illness. He was a native of Montreal, and had resided in the city for the past twenty years. He is survived by his wife. The funeral will be held at one on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Abigail Nute widow of Daniel Nute, and the oldest woman in Rochester, died yesterday morning at her home on the Salmon Falls road, aged ninety-eight. She had lived ninety-five in the house in which she died. With her lived her son, Andrew R. Nute, who survives her. Mrs. Nute was the great granddaughter of Timothy Roberts, one of the first settlers of Rochester. She was one of a family of eleven children, all of whom lived to be over eighty. In 1821 Mrs. Nute taught school at Adams Corner. Her life was a very useful one in the community. She was a member of the Methodist church of East Rochester.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, Jan. 16.—Schooner Arcularius, Stonington, Boston, stone; schooner Leona, Boston, Belfast, general cargo.

NOTICE.

J. H. Barlow with assistants, all of whom carry credentials from this office, are now engaged in making a canvass of Portsmouth and vicinity, with a special offer for new subscribers to the Portsmouth Herald. Mr. Barlow is authorized to collect and give a receipt for trial subscriptions in advance.

True's Pin Worm Elixir

For half a century the household remedy for worms in children. A true tonic and cure for all digestive disorders. Price 50c. at drug stores. Write for free book on Children. Dr. J. P. True & Co., Auburn, Me.

POLICE COURT.

Brothers Who Were Fighting Appear Before Judge Adams.

At 10 o'clock this morning a short session of police court was held before Judge Adams when Thomas Jones was arraigned for an assault on Allen Jones, his brother. Allen Jones who had been to Newburyport, came home in an intoxicated condition and started to turn things up side down. Thomas Jones, who was restricted to the house with a sprained ankle, made his way to his room, fearing trouble, but was followed by Allen. Thomas attempted to hide in a closet, but was found by Allen, who grabbed him by the throat.

Thomas seized a cane which was in the closet and hit his brother on the head inflicting two ugly cuts. Judge Adams thought that Thomas inflicted the blows in self defence and he was discharged.

They were both given some good advice by the city marshal ere they wended their way homeward.

DEAD IN THE STREET.

George P. Webber, a Teamster, Victim of Epilepsy.

Thursday morning at about 10 o'clock, the body of George P. Webber, a teamster, was found on the street. Dr. A. B. Sherburne was immediately summoned and death had been the result of epilepsy. Dr. B. B. Price was also notified and took charge of the case, but decided an inquest was unnecessary.

Mr. Webber was well known about the city and had been employed as a driver by H. A. Yeaton & Son for a number of years.

The deceased is survived by a father and a sister who reside in Newington, also a brother who is employed as an engineer on the Boston & Maine road. The body was taken to the undertaking rooms of Oliver W. Ham on Market street.

WILL REBUILD.

Rowe Brothers, carriage manufacturers, whose plant was recently burned out at Crawley's Falls, Brentwood, will visit Exeter next week to inspect the Rockingham shops with a view of locating there. The factory is admirably suited to their needs as regards size and location, and it is believed that the firm may be induced to locate there.

The Rockingham Heel company now occupies the factory, but Gen. S. H. Gale, the head of the concern, has stated that he will move his interests in order that the Rowe Brothers may take the shop. His heel industry will then be installed either at his factory or in an addition thereto, thus saving him the present expense of trucking.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. W. E. Sewall.
Mrs. Sewall, wife of Lieut. Commander W. E. Sewall, U. S. N., died at the United States naval hospital on Seavey's Island, Wednesday night, after an illness of nearly four years. She was a most estimable lady and is survived by a husband and three children.

UNCLE JOSH SPRUCEBY.

The Uncle Josh Spruceby company gave two performances at Music hall on Wednesday. This excellent rural play was received with a good house in the afternoon and a rouser in the evening. Among the evening's audience were seventy-five former wine clerks. The piece gave better satisfaction even than it did last season and it more than repeated its success in Portsmouth.

MIDDLE STREET BAPTIST GUILD LECTURE COURSE, PEIRCE HALL. OPENING LECTURE JANUARY 20TH.

PASSED PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

William O'Neil of this city has successfully passed a physical examination in New York for the position of carpenter in the United States navy and his many friends confidentially predict that his other qualifications will be found satisfactory.

THE GUILD LECTURE.

In order to accommodate the pupils in our common schools, tickets at half price are on sale for any one or all of the lectures. The first lecture, "An Evening With the Microscope," will reveal a world of wonders.

THE DOCKET ARRANGED.

Portsmouth Case Assigned for the First Jury Trial, Tuesday.

Exeter, Jan. 16.—Members of the Rockingham bar met here yesterday morning for the purpose of calling the docket for the January term of the superior court, which is to convene next Tuesday. Judge Pease, who will preside over the session, was present. The docket contained 231 civil actions, 159 equity cases and forty-one actions and appeals.

From the small number of cases marked for hearing it is doubtful if the session extends over a fortnight. Three jury trials were appointed. The first, for the opening day of the term, will be that of ex-City Clerk William H. Moore of Portsmouth, who is charged with embezzlement. It is understood that Judge Calvin Page of Portsmouth will assist Attorney General Eastman with the prosecution. City Solicitor S. Peter Emery of Portsmouth being detailed as a witness in the case. John Kivel of Dover and William E. Marvin of Portsmouth will defend Mr. Moore.

The second jury case is set for Thursday, the action being Channoy Kenniston vs. John J. Joyce. The following day will come the third hearing, a suit for \$2,000 damages brought by E. J. Bunker vs. the Boston & Maine. The plaintiff's action alleges negligence of the Portsmouth Street railway on the Little River road in Rye, whereby Mr. Bunker's horse was frightened and he was thrown out and injured.

Some thirty-five cases were marked for court hearings.

The following attorneys were present: Calvin Page, Judge Samuel W. Emery, S. Peter Emery, County Solicitor John W. Kelley, E. L. Guphill, Edward H. Adams, George F. Parker and William E. Marvin of Portsmouth; Judge H. A. Shute, John Scammon and Judge Thomas Leavitt of Exeter; Greenleaf K. Bartlett of Derry, Louis G. Hoyt of Kingston, Charles M. Lamproy of Hampton and Arthur L. Churchill of Newmarket.

MUNICIPAL.

The board of mayor and aldermen met in regular session at the city building Wednesday evening and passed a very quiet half hour session, but little business of importance being transacted.

All were present with the exception of Alderman Adams when Mayor McIntire called the meeting to order.

The records of the two previous meetings were read and approved. The petition of Charles M. Angell for permission to place a sign in front of the Prescott house was referred to the chairman of the committee on streets with power.

The city auditor's report of approved bills to the amount of \$1,204 was received and bills ordered paid.

Ald. Phinney called attention to the fact that while some departments held back bills to the amount of over \$1,000 in order to make a showing of not having over-run their appropriation, he, as chairman of the committee on schools, had everything up to date and nothing to conceal.

The reports of the city marshal, treasurer and librarian of the Public library and superintendent of schools were received and ordered printed.

Ald. Phinney offered the following ordinance which was referred to the committee on bills on second reading to report at the next meeting:

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H., IN THE YEAR 1902.
An ordinance regulating the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work for city laborers: Be it ordained by the City Councils of the City of Portsmouth as follows:

That on and after May first, nineteen hundred and two, eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all city laborers.

Section 2. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Adjourned to Thursday evening, January 30, at eight o'clock.

Don't.

Don't think because you have taken many remedies in vain that your case is incurable.

You have not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It has cured many seemingly hopeless cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney complaint, dyspepsia and general debility—many cases that may have been worse than yours.

What this great medicine has done for others it can do for you.

OBSEQUES.

The funeral of Richard H. Dowling occurred at the home in Greenland at two o'clock this Thursday afternoon. Rev. Edward Robie of the Congregational church officiating. Interment took place in the family lot. Undertaker O. W. Ham of this city had the funeral in charge.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Sarah Gordon is seriously ill at her home on Cabot street.

Clerk Alfred Gummer of Hotel Merriack has returned from Boston.

Miss Esther Williams of Somersworth is undergoing treatment at the Cottage hospital.

Leon F. Jacobs of Beverly is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Ernest Johnson of Noble's island.

Postmaster John H. Bartlett attended the Dartmouth alumni banquet in Boston on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. W. Douglas of Newburyport is the guest of her brother, Joseph Y. Forsythe, of Austin street.

J. Albert Walker and family leave the Vendome, Boston, this week for a trip to Mexico and Southern California.

Fred Johnson of Porter street, who has been working at the navy yard, has entered the employ of Ramsdell, the ice man.

Victor Chase of the Pharmaceutical college, Boston, is on account of illness passing some time at the home of his mother, Mrs. James E. Chase of Kittery.

George Grover of Concord, and Albert and Frank Grover of Pawtucket, R. I. were in this city Tuesday to attend the funeral of their brother, Henry C. Grover.

The many friends of Frank Little are pleased to know that he is able to be out again, after his serious illness from injury received to his fingers, while at work at the navy yard.

Mrs. Abbie E. R. Treddick and daughter, Miss Daisy, who have been passing a number of months abroad, are expected to arrive home this week, and re-open their residence on State street.

Rev. James DeNormandie of Roxbury, Mass., was a visitor here Wednesday, being called here by the funeral services of the late Mark Hunking Wentworth, at which the reverend gentleman assisted.

Hon. Samuel C. Eastman has been appointed the New Hampshire representative on the national committee having in charge the Universal Congress of Law and Jurisprudence, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, as voted by the American Bar association.

CONCORD.

The University club held a ladies' night last evening and it proved a brilliant social event. A reception, card playing and dancing formed the program. The receiving party consisted of John P. Kent, J. Milnor Coit, Ph.D., of St. Paul's school and Judge Charles R. Corning.

A preliminary survey of proposed additions to the street railway line was made by Boston & Maine engineers today, the data to be used at a meeting in Boston tomorrow, when the changes to be made in the spring will be discussed and possibly settled.

Seven alleged kitchen barrooms were raided yesterday, but in only one place did the police find liquor.

Thomas Welch, one of the city's oldest residents, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. S. Lovejoy, yesterday, aged ninety-one years. Mr. Welch was a native of Ireland, but came here when a boy and spent most of his life in Concord, where he has always been well and favorably known.

EVENING RUNAWAY.

A gray horse owned by John Newick and driven by his son Frank, became frightened at an electric car on Islington street Wednesday evening and dashed into Congress street at a speed which defied all attempts at stopping the runaway. In front of J. F. Berry's store the horse took to the sidewalk and in front of Jackson's express office slipped on the icy pavement and landed on his back. By-standers jumped on the prostrate equine and held him down until he was cleared from the sleigh. The horse was slightly cut and the sleigh damaged. Mr. Newick was thrown out, but escaped injury.

HAVE A PROUD RECORD.

The annual meetings of the various banks and insurance companies of Portsmouth, call attention to these financial institutions and the list of names of the officers and directors which has been printed is a guarantee of their soundness. Portsmouth has reason to be proud of the records made by its various trust institutions and of the men who compose the officials thereof.

N. H. ELECTRICS.

Predicted They Will Consolidate with Massachusetts Lines.

The Nashua Press says that at a recent meeting of the directors at Pelham the matter of building the Nashua and Fitchburg line was considered favorably. Hon. C. H. Burke, speaking of the opening and building of this route says the Massachusetts Construction company, of which Mr. Lovell is the head, as well as the New Hampshire Traction company, is desirous of building a road to Fitchburg through the towns of Hollis, Millfield and Pepperell and adjacent towns, connecting in Nashua with their route to the seaboard. They do not ask the people there to subscribe for \$1 of the stock. They will build the road but they do not ask for a charter for a road from the Masonic temple to the Massachusetts state line at Pepperell. They have had no trouble in obtaining the charter to Fitchburg. They have been opposed by the steam railway interests in this state and possibly will be by the Massachusetts Electric railway company which would take the people of Pepperell to Lovell by the way of an extension of the line from North Chelmsford.

President Burke said: "I predict that eventually the electric roads to this state and Massachusetts will be consolidated under one management. Already we see evidence of this. Capitalists are beginning to realize the great value of the franchise that has been granted by cities and towns and those that will hereafter be granted."

"The Hudson, Pelham and Salem railroad company has obtained the control of the charter for the proposed road from Derry to Lovell, by the way of Pelham centre, and will make connections there with the Haverhill line from Nashua, thus giving Nashua two routes to routes to Lowell by electric roads. It is the intention to establish a summer resort at Canobie lake, to which quick service will be given to the cities of Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill. The opening year will witness the advent of the electric road into Nashua from Concord and Manchester on the north and from Haverhill and Lawrence on the east. These roads mean much to Nashua and her merchants. Why should we fear the competition of the business interests of Manchester, Lowell or Lawrence? We are not in any way handicapped in their favor. We have an attractive, growing city with live and enterprising merchants."

"The new road to the east will be equipped with large, eight wheeled double motored cars, with air brakes, designed for fast travel and quick time will be made to Hampton Beach by the consolidation of various roads. It is possible to travel some distance from Nashua under one railroad management with the additional advantage of reduced rates and better service."

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The tracks for the steam engineering machine shop will be put in at once.

Ten small and three large engines have been finished up and are almost ready for shipment.

The workmen have hard work digging up the ground where the remainder of the spur tracks will be put in.

Edward Barry, formerly employed as an electrician at the Frank Jones Electric Light plant, has been called on in the equipment department as electrician.

The new locomotive that arrived on Wednesday is of a make something similar to the machine in use on elevated railroads and it will be put into service as soon as possible.

A chorus of Portsmouth's now popular song "How Dry I Am," was certainly a hit by the men and boys on the steamer Alice Howard as she neared the wharf last night on her trip from the yard.

One of the marines at the yard who was just in time to miss the boat with the workmen Wednesday morning from this side, was in hope the captain would stop the boat for him, as he declared he did not want to stay over any longer as the tow was too dry.

FILLING IN PUDDLE DOCK.

The city is receiving considerable benefit by the large amount of gravel, bricks and other refuse which is being taken from the excavation at the new power house on Daniel street and deposited at the dump at Puddle dock. A large number of loads have been hauled by about a dozen teams thus saving the city considerable money and gives much satisfaction to the abutters.

THE Underwood Typewriter



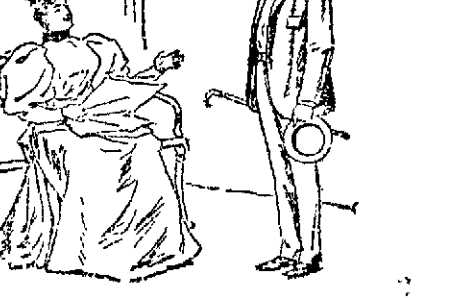
EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

Principle New Writing Visible Speed Increased Touch Elastic Automatic Conventions Actual Advantages

Operation Unchangeable Tabulating Rapidly Billing Speed Strength Maintained Automatic Advantages

UNDERWOOD

At the Herald Office



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we lack up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions and Coverings.

R. H. HALL
Hanover Street, Near Market.

Buy Now!

We just received a new lot of Buggies of all descriptions, Milk Wagons, Steam Laundry Wagons, Store Wagons and Stanhope Carriages. Also a large line of new and second-hand Harnesses, Single and Double, Heavy and Light, and I will sell them at Very Low Prices.

Just drop around and look at them even if you do not want to buy.

THOMAS McCUE.
Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street!

COAL AND WOOD
C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchants
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Coal and Wood
Office Cor. State and Water Sts.